THE BEAVER ARGUS
Will be Published Every Wednesday
IN MINIS' BUILDING,
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2 00 per annum in Advance

☞ Letters and contributions, by mail shall have prompt attention.
QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

POETICAL.

[From Arthur's Home Magazine.]

THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

BY CLARENCE F. BUHLER.

Memory stands on Lethe's brink, and gazes
With eyes that seem the while
Is thought, deep in that liquid gloom she traces
A wierd, enchanted isle;

Where tree and turret, bird and flower, engraven
As delicate in grain
Is by elfin architects at even
Sketched on the frosted pane.

There she, as in Agrippa's glass, surveying
The wrinkled Past once more,
Sees loved companions of our childhood playing
'Round the old schoolhouse door.

And soon those depths grow white with upturned faces,
Such as, when dreams are o'er,
Linger to haunt us, while rapt fancy gazes
When eyes can see no more.

Beneath those waves, like Lebanon's, made holy
By forms that in them shine,
A mild voice, in accents melancholy,
Chants songs of auld lang syne.

And on mementoes of those forms angelic
Which heaven of earth could make,
She muses sadly, while the simplest relic
Makes every heart-string ache.

But still, as more for other objects caring,
Her eyes inconstant roam,
Until she views a little tombstone, bearing
"The sunshine of her home."

And when to worlds where there is no more severing,
She turns to look through tears,
Each star that in the crown of night is quivering,
A beckoning hand appears.

Miscellaneous.

Shall We Pay Off the National Debt?

A good many people have been reminded during the past week of Horatio's penniless spendthrift, dragged to jail with "A Plan for paying off the National Debt," sticking out of his pocket. For it has not only been gravely proposed by some of our journals that our rich men club together to the number of 150,000 or thereabouts, and contribute $20,000 each to extinguish our debt, but a score or more of the rich men aforesaid have actually promised in writing to perform their share of undertaking, provided only that the other 149,980 or thereabouts of theirs likewise. A couple of million dollars have already been secured, leaving only the trifle of $3,998,000,000 still to be subscribed. That this amount will be still further reduced is clear, for a subscription obtains a first rate notice in the newspapers—no slight advantage, now that trade is reviving—and involves no appreciable pecuniary risk. It would not be surprising if, by active canvassing enough as $10,000,000 were secured on paper, and then, of course, with only $2,990,000,000 to collect, the way to the extinction of the debt would be clear. Rich men in all countries are so prone to pay other people's debts, and our rich men so given to invest their means on sentimental principles that the success of the scheme is assumed to be beyond question. When it succeeds we shall owe at least a statue to the brilliant genius who suggested it, and to the appreciative journals which fostered it to maturity.

If, however, it should chance to fail—and, it must be remembered, deserving and plausible enterprises will fail sometimes—it may leave behind it a residuum not unworthy of serious thought.

Twice before in the history of this country a national debt was forced upon us by war. Each time it was paid off. In each case peace led to retrenched expenditure, increased revenue, and consequently gradual reduction, and at last comparative extinction of indebtedness. For the third time war has bequeathed us a debt—this time much vaster than any previously incurred or dreamed of. The question arises, shall we follow American precedent, and go to work to pay off this debt as we paid off the debts of the Revolution and of 1812-14, or shall we follow the European precedent, and content ourselves with paying the interest regularly, leaving the principal practically irredeemable?

There is no sounder maxim in political economy than this, that a man cannot invest his money better than in paying his debts. Now the national debt is the debt of all of us. Every man is bound, in person and property, to pay his share of it. Every foot of land in the country is mortgaged for the payment of the interest, and the Government, as trustee for the creditors will enforce the mortgage inexorably. Every dollar's worth of property we have, real and personal, is liable to be seized and sold to pay that interest. If this incumbrance on our property had been created in consequence of some accident, personal inability—the failure of a debtor, the loss of crops, unsuccessful speculations, or the like—the impulse of every sound and careful person would be go to work to pay it off so as to transmit an unincumbered estate to his heirs. Many might be unable to do this. But all would like to do it, and nearly all would try. Is there any reason why individuals should deal differently with their share of the national debt?

It is urged that posterity will benefit by the result of the war, and ought therefore to bear its share of the cost. We don't affect much concern for posterity, and think it may be left to look out for itself. The question is whether it is better for this generation to go on paying taxes at the rate of two or three hundred millions a year, or to make an effort and, by a present sacrifice, get rid of them altogether.

The late Mr. COBDEN, one of the best friends this country ever had, described our Congressional financiers as Bourbons who had learned nothing from experence. And certainly the Internal Revenue law is worthy of legislators who had never heard of such a thing as a system of taxation. It seems to combine every possible defect. It is not productive: last fiscal year it only yielded $102,000,000, and we doubt, after all that has been said whether it will yield $200,000,000 net this year. It is monstrously oppressive upon some localities and some branches of trade and industry, while others escape altogether. And it is so cumbrous and complicated that, while it opens the door to vast frauds, the expense of collection will probably exceed 12½ per cent. Those statements will of course be denied by officials. But let us wait till we get the returns. It will be urged that the law is to be amended, and that a commission has been appointed for the purpose of suggesting improvements. No doubt. If the system lasts so long we may rely on the law being altered at every session of Congress for the next twenty years. It may be improved too. But that a revenue law will be passed which shall not be unfairly oppressive on this or that class, and shall at the same time be productive, and can be administered honestly and for a reasonable cost, is what no man can believe who realizes the vast diversity of interests existing among a people spread from the Rio Grande to the great Lake, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and who possesses the least knowledge of the past administration of the custom house and post office system in this country. There will be constant efforts made by one section or one industry to shirk its proper share of the common burden upon other shoulders, and Congressional combinations will frequently secure success to such efforts. An army of tax-gatherers swarm through the country, like Lee's disbanded veterans, plundering friend and foe alike. The sums extorted from the people will be prodigious; the revenue received by Government disproportionate. Honest men will find it hard work to pay their taxes and earn a living. Rogues will laugh at assessors. The resources and vitality of the country are so great that it is beyond the power of legislation, however bad, to stop the national progress altogether. But it will unquestionably be retarded, and this will be the case, in spite of all the improvements which can be made in the law.

On the other hand, it must be confessed that the problem—how to avoid the necessity of taxation by paying off the debt—is one of such difficulty that at first glance every one is disposed to pronounce it insoluble. Still it will do no harm to keep always in view that we ought to solve it if we can, and that as a people we have done many things which had been pronounced impossible. It is well to remember that the bulk of the debt does not begin to mature till three, five, and eight years hence, so that there is plenty of time for reflection. Attention may be directed to the operation of a sinking fund on a large scale: an institution provided for by law, but thus far not called into existence by the Government. It might be well to inquire whether a system of commutation of taxes could be devised with due regard to the interests of Government and tax-payers; such a system, for instance, as would enable a tax-payer, whose average annual taxes were $1,000, to get rid of them forever or for life or for two or more lives by paying $10,000 or any other sum. If this could be accomplished a large number of persons would doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of wealth to purchase immunity from taxation, and the national debt would be reduced in proportion. A thorough study of the principles of averages might enable statisticians to capitalize the annual tax of men starting in life in almost any vocation; and in many cases such persons might be able and willing to accept the capitalization, and discharge their share of the debt in full.

All such schemes are mere crudities as yet involving no mean difficulties. But the advantage of getting rid of the internal taxes, if it can by any means be accomplished, is so palpable that no excuse need be offered for groping in that direction in search of a road toward that end.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Negro Suffrage.

Matthew Stevenson, of Tennessee, wrote, in 1834, in an address to the people of his State, exposing the wrongs and evils of slavery: "We hold it wise policy in every government to make it the interest of all its subjects to support, defend and perpetuate its civil institutions." No one will doubt the justice of this sentence; and as, in this country, the people are the government, it must be bold to the people's interests that all should have equal rights before the law.

The question whether negroes shall vote is getting very general discussion at this time. Southern Union men are, without exception, so far as we know, in favor of giving to the black man precisely the rights possessed by any other man. We have spoken with a number of persons born and bred in the South, and have found them all of one opinion on this question. So far as anything has been lately published by Southern Union men on the subject, we remember nothing of a contrary tenor. A letter from General Gantt, of Arkansas, dated the 5th instant, is the latest and perhaps the clearest definition of Southern loyal opinion on this question. Gen. Gantt says:

"That the negro is needed at the South, that he is capable of culture and improvement, is certain; and that self-protection will compel the South to protect and improve him is reasonable to suppose. That all loyal men should accord to him the principle of suffrage and equality before the law, is becoming a wide-spread conviction, and will gain strength the more narrowly it is scrutinized. * * * *

As to suffrage for the colored free man, *he once had it in the South.* It was taken from him, not because he was unworthy of it, but because his exercise of it rendered the slaves around him discontented, and endangered the slave fabric by his future influence. But now that slavery is destroyed, need men be afraid of the freedmen? What do the people want? The perpetuation of liberty by wholesome laws. What more jealous and watchful sentinels could it have than those who themselves had come up from bondage, or learned of its horrors, with perhaps many exaggerations, from the traditions of their fathers?

"What is the duty of the nation; what the interest of the Southern white man in this connection? The elevation of the black. What stronger incentive could you give him for commendable effort than the protection of equal laws, and the right to suffrage when he prepared himself to exercise it?"

General Gantt says truly that the negro once enjoyed suffrage at the South. In every Southern State except tory and secession South Carolina, the right of suffrage was originally held and exercised by "all freemen." The Declaration of Rights prefixed to the Constitution of Delaware, and part of that document, declared:

"Every freeman having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest, with an attachment to the community, hath a right of suffrage."

The Constitution of Maryland provided:

"All freemen above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote, and residing therein, and all freemen having property in this State above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election, shall have a right of suffrage in the election of delegates for such county."

The Virginia Declaration of Rights provided:

"All men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest, with an attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage."

The Constitution of North Carolina contained this provision:

"All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which they reside."

The Constitution of Georgia declared that

"The electors of the members of both branches of the General Assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of this State, and shall be attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have paid tax for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

So far not a word about distinctions on account of color. "All freemen," "every free man,"—that is the phrase. But now we come to South Carolina—a State which never had a republican or Democratic form of government—whose people never voted for President; where only the few wealthy citizens were held capable of holding office. The Constitution of this aristocratic tory State provided that

"The qualifications of an elector shall be every free *white* man, and *no other person*," &c.

Colored people voted in Pennsylvania till 1838; in Connecticut they voted till 1817. In New York, originally, white and black stood upon the same ground, the right to vote in both being dependent upon a property qualification. About the year 1820, an amendment of the Constitution abolished this property test as regards the white man, but left it unrepealed as regards the blacks. That is to say, it was a half reform.

Within the memory of men now living, negroes voted regularly in North Carolina and in Tennessee. In the former State, it is related that a wealthy slave-owner secured his election to Congress by setting free a considerable number of his slaves who went to the polls and voted for him in a body. In Tennessee, a person well known in his day, was first elected to Congress by negro votes. John Petit, of Indiana, said in his place, in the Senate, in 1854:

"Many of the States have conferred this right (of suffrag) upon Indians; and many, both North and South, have conferred it upon free negroes without property. Old Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, an honored and respectable gentleman, formerly Postmaster-General, and for a long time a member of the other House, told me with his own lips that the first time he was elected to Congress from Tennessee (in 18—,) it was by the votes of three negroes; and he told me how. Free negroes in Tennessee were then allowed by the Constitution of the State to vote; and he was an iron manufacturer, and had a large number of free negroes as well as slaves in his employ. I well recollect the number he stated. One hundred and forty-four free negroes in his employ went to the ballot box and elected him to Congress the first time he was elected."

In Maryland, colored men voted until 1833. In North Carolina, as we have said, they originally voted.—Judge Gaston, in a legal opinion, in 1888, said:

"The very Congress which framed our Constitution (the State Constitution of 1776) was chosen by freeholders. That Constitution extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of twenty-one, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety that under it free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise until it was taken from free men of color, a few years since, by our amended Constitution."

The Union men of the South show themselves true conservatives, when they declare in favor of universal suffrage, and refuse to make distinctions on account of color merely. They have the matter in their own hands, for the States declare who are to exercise this right in each. If they want peace and prosperity, they must look to it that all men shall have equal rights.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The New Constitution of Missouri.

The following are the leading features of the new Constitution of Missouri, just adopted by a majority of the people:

It declares Missouri a free State forever.

It establishes the equality of all men before the law.

It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.

It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.

It excludes from the ballot box and from office traitors, rebels, rebel sympathisers, guerrilla marauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.

It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, O. A. Ks.

It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathizers, to avoid militia duty.

It provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal votes.

It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.

It invites immigration from Europe by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have, more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.

It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for 30 years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.

It prohibits lotteries.

It forbids the Legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves.

It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.

It prohibits the creation, renewal or extension of the charter of any bank of issue.

It protects the interests of the people by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations.

It secures an efficient system of common schools for the free education of the children of the State.

It gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.

☞ We wonder how much Alexander H. Stephens would give now if he had never uttered the following, which he did in a speech in Congress some years since, during the Nebraska bill was under discussion. In his seclusion in Fort Warren he will have time to consider those words. He than said:

"Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor on the Nebraska measures, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but have *never* performed. You have always caved in and you will again. You are a mouthing, white livered set. Of course you will oppose; we expect that; but we don't care for your railing. You will hiss, but so will adders. We expect it of adders, and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlement of heaven into hell. They set up a howl of discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You *must* submit to the yoke, but don't chafe. Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but times are changed. * * * * You went a wooling, and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be slapped in the face. Don't resist. You *will only be lashed into obedience.*

☞ It is said that an extensive plot to rob the banks and exchange offices in Toronto has recently been discovered, and in consequence all those establishments are now closely guarded. Those attempts are made by the unprincipled skedaddlers and bounty jumpers who have found in Canada protection and congenial spirits.

THE New York *World*, which outdid itself in abuse of Andrew Johnson when he was Vice President, now says that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this high minded statesman is at the head of affairs."

Proposed Amendments to the Tax Bill.

Somebody proposes the following new amendments to the Tax Bill:

For kissing a pretty girl, $1.

For kissing a very homely one, $2—the extra amount being added, probably, for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing one another, $2. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded by our C's as a piece of inexcusable absurdity.

For every flirtation, 10 cents.

For every young man who has more than one "girl," he is taxed $5.

For courting in the kitchen, 25 cents.

Courting in the sitting room, 50 cents.

Courting in the parlor, $1.

Courting in a romantic place, $5; and 40 cents for each offense thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from Church, 25 cents for each offense.

Seeing her home from the Dime Society, 5 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of disabled army Chaplains.

For a lady who paints, 50 cents.

For wearing low-necked dresses, $1.

For each curl on a lady's head above ten, 5 cents.

For an unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, $5.

For wearing hoops larger than eight feet in circumference, 8 cents for each hoop.

Old bachelors over thirty, are taxed $10; over forty, $20; over fifty, $50, and sentenced to banishment in Utah.

Every pretty lady to be taxed from 25 cents to $25; she is to fix the estimate of her own beauty. It is thought that a large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby, 50 cents.

Each girl baby, 10 cents.

Families having more than eight babies are not to be taxed; and for twins, a premium of $40 will be paid out of the fund accruing from the tax on old bachelors.

Each Sunday loafer on the street corners or about church-doors, to be taxed at his full value, which is about 2 cents.

SWEARING.—The absurdity and utter folly of swearing is admirably set forth in the following anecdote of Beelzebub and his imps. The latter went out in the morning, each to command his set of men—one the murderers, another the liars and another the swearers, &c. At evening they stopped at the mouth of a cave. The question arose among them who commanded the meanest set of men. The subject was debated at length, but without coming to a decision. Finally, his Satanic Majesty was called upon to decide the matter in dispute. He got something for killing the murderer for stealing, and the liar for lying, but the swearer was the meanest of all. he served without pay." They were his majesty's best subjects, for while they were costless, their name was legion, presented the largest division in his (Satan's) employ.

☞ It is reported the government has discovered a large batch of letters from Fernando Wood, Ben Wood, the Seymours, and various other persons in the North, among the rebel archives seized in Richmond. It is further said that these letters, when published, will startle the community, showing as they will the complicity of the writers in the devilish work of the rebellion.

HANG DAVIS OR ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The *Universalist*, having been censured for intimating that Davis should be hung, replies: "After the excitement has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung, we *may* be sorry! But in all soberness, let us say, if Jefferson Davis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever after signs a death warrant should drop from its socket. If he is pardoned, let every prison door open."

☞ How have the mighty fallen! How are the proud laid low! Just think of the daughter of Pinckney—the very essence of South Carolina aristocracy—recieving rations from the Government of the United States! Such is the fate of Charleston! Such the result of secession. Pride, passion vanity, must ever meet their sad, but merited end.

THE EXTRA PAY OF SOLDIERS.—Attorney General Speed has decided that volunteers who enlisted for one, two or three years, under the statute of July 6th, 1864, are entitled to the bounties promised them, in proportion to the time of service actually rendered.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 41--No. 25, Beaver, Wednesday, June 28, 1865. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Religious.

—God knows what keys is the human soul to touch, in order to draw out its sweetest and most perfect harmonies. They may be the minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness; God knows where the melodies of our nature are, and what discipline will call them forth. Some with plaintive songs must walk in lowly vales all life's weary way; others in loftier hymns shall sing of nothing but joy, as they thread the mountain-tops of life; but they all unite without a discord or a jar, as the ascending anthem of loving and believing hearts finds its way up to the throne of the redeemed in heaven.

—Six things are requisite to a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bring in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

—An important event in the way of church reconstruction, South, is the recent organization of an annual conference of the M. E. church in East Tennessee. Bishop Clark, having constituted the conference by the transfer of six ministers from conferences of the loyal States, admitted into it no less than forty-three ministers from the Southern Methodist Church. The new conference starts with a membership of 6494 and has preachers stationed in Tennessee, N. Carolina and Georgia.

—The Rev. Frederick A. Schell died at Greencastle, Pa., on the 19th ult., aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the pioneers of the German Reformed Church in Southern Pennsylvania. He preached entirely German, until his congregations became English in his hands. There remains but one congregation of all that he served that retains a moiety of German.

—It is stated that Miss Gladstone, sister to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has subscribed $5,000 towards the Wiseman testimonial; that she will give a similar sum for ten years to come, and that she has further promised to give $5,000 a year towards the augmentation of the income of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

Agricultural.

Raising Calves.

When fresh cows sell from forty to fifty dollars each, is it not time to consider whether it will not be good policy to raise some calves, especially if we have good stock to raise from? Last season I raised two, and this spring I started three more. I consider early spring the best time to start them, as they will require but little care until fall.

A calf that I am going to raise I never let suck the cow. It is much easier to learn it to drink before than after. I have had them drink alone without the aid of the finger, before they are twelve hours old; and after the second day have but little trouble with them, as they drink freely if they turned out with the cows they never trouble them; neither have I to put straps around the nose, with long nails in, to prevent their sucking, as they know nothing about it.

The first two weeks I give them milk drawn from the mother of the calf. After that the cud comes, when I give them a little cake-meal, brand and salt, mixed with water about milk warm. It is better to scald the meal and let it soak twelve hours before feeding. If any is left, feed it on something else and make fresh for the calves every time, as it will sour.

About this time they will eat a little hay, and clover is best. As soon as there is enough grass for them to get a bite, I turn them out, and I soon slack off their feed.

A small enclosure, with water and shade, and where horses or cows are not permitted to run, is the most suitable.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Remedy for Cracked Hoofs.

"Take a piece of copper, four inches long and two inches wide, and drill eight holes, four in each end, so as not to interfere with the crack, and screw it fast to the hoof, across the crack. Then take a hot iron with a sharp edge, and burn the crack, at the edge of the hair, till it goes through to the quick. After this, let the horse run on pasture, and it will begin to heal up in a few weeks. This remedy I have tried, and it did the work complete, and I worked the horse all the time. Care should be taken to close the crack tight before the plate is fastened on."

Corn Suckers

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives his testimony as follows:

"I have worked on several farms, and on some of them we cut the sucker away at the second hoeing; on others we did not cut them away at any time. Where we left them the ears were small, and where they were cut off the ears were large and thrifty."

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

June 28th, 1865.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.
MATTHEW S. QUAY, Borough.

Treasurer.
MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Industry;

District Attorney.
JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

County Surveyor.
AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor.
HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.
THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.
A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
REV. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

☞ As we give our hands a holiday on the Fourth of July, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

☞ THE COUNTY CONVENTION which met on the 26th was largely attended, every district of the county being represented, and the delegates were of the solid men of the county. Much interest was felt in the contest for Treasurer and Commissioner, the candidates for these offices being all gentlemen well known and highly esteemed amongst our people. The nominations however, were readily made, the candidate who brought the highest vote to the first ballot being successful in each case, and the defeated candidates retired gracefully and in good humor. We have rarely witnessed the adjournment of a convention which was marked by so little exhibition of ill feeling upon the part of the unsuccessful candidates as that of the last, and predict a large and unanimous vote of the Union men of the county for the candidates for the only offices on which there was any contest.

The ticket presented (we of course except Assembly and District Attorney, of which we have no right to speak,) is unexceptionable, and we have but to employ the proper diligence and energy to give it an unexampled majority. Captain Milo R. Adams, our candidate for Treasurer, as is well known, is a young man of excellent ability and education, and of the best morals. He took into the service the first company recruited in this county, at the outbreak of the war, and distinguished himself by his bravery and efficiency as a company commander, participating in the battles of Drainesville, Mechanicsville, Gaine's Mill and Charles City Cross-Roads.—In the latter engagement he was wounded by a bullet which passed directly through his breast within half an inch of his heart, and his case was abandoned by the Surgeons in attendance upon him as utterly hopeless. He fell into the hands of the enemy, our army having retreated from the field, and was starved as a prisoner in the Libby for some weeks, but a good constitution triumphed over his wound and the hardships endured, and being [illegible] He was finally exchanged, and being [illegible] field, was honorably discharged from the army. He was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Draft for this district, and discharged the vexatious duties of this office to the satisfaction of the people. The office in its nature is unpopular, but we venture to say he vacated his position with fewer enemies than any officer connected with that department in the State.

Mr. Wilson, the candidate for Commissioner, has been a citizen of this county from his boyhood, and has a large circle of acquaintances amongst us, all of whom can testify to his industry, ability and integrity. He is deservedly popular, and will be elected by 800 to 1000 majority over any man the Democracy may put up against him.

Mr. Gibson, our candidate for Poor House Director, is a farmer, of Brighton tp., one of the best citizens of that locality, and the convention could not have better cared for the interests of the county than in his nomination.

Mr. Wynn is so well known to our people that we scarcely need refer to him. He has filled the office of Co. Surveyor for a number of years, and is noted for his proficiency in his profession.

Hugh J. Marshall, our candidate for Auditor, is a Farmer, resident of Big Beaver, and, though a young man, is distinguished for his business capacity, and has already filled a number of offices of trust in his township.

Mr. McCoy, the candidate for Coroner, is a worthy citizen of Moon tp., who, at a very advanced age, volunteered in the 140th, and served faithfully until his discharge. He is deserving and competent.

Messrs. Shallenberger and Lowary, our candidates for Trustees of Academy, are well known throughout the county as gentlemen of the first respectability and fine literary acquirements.

As for the candidates for Assembly and District Attorney, they have but to return their thanks to the Convention for the unanimous endorsement which it gave them.

The successful termination of the war has knocked the props from the Democratic party, and they are now upon the look-out for a new set of patent principles. No one can predict their policy for this campaign, but in whatever quarter the snake may show its head, with this ticket we can scotch it effectually.

Union County Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the Union County Committee, the County Convention met in the Court House, at Beaver, on Monday, 26th inst., and was called to order by Jas. S. Rutan, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee. The Townships being called, the following delegates answered to their names:

Borough—D McKinney, D L Imbrie, S Davenport, N Lindsay;

Bridgewater—Saml Moorhead, Thos Allison;

Big Beaver—C P Wallace, R McKim, Jos Shannon, G M Young;

Brighton—Thos P Hunter, Andrew Caler, Richey Eakin;

Chippewa—C White, David Dunlap, W Cunningham, Jos Brittain;

Darlington—J I Reed, R A Cochran, J P Martin, Dr S M Ross;

Economy—Geo Neely, Reuben Hendrickson, J H Beighley, J H Dungan;

Fallston—Thomas Parrott, Samuel Kennedy, G M F Fields;

Franklin—John H Wilson, R C Aiken;

Freedom boro—W W Kerr, A M McCaskey, Jas McKee;

Freedom dist—J Paul, J J Parks;

Greene—W R Trimble, Jos M Lawrence, Johnston Calhoun;

Frankfort—Hugh McCutcheon, Tho Nicholson, Saml Leeper, D Anderson;

Hopewell—Jno White, Jacob Hook, Saml Shroads, Wm Irons;

Industry—S B Briggs, Benj Todd, John Jackman;

Independence—David Reed Robert Sterling;

McGuire—Benoni Anderson, Wm Miller, H Q Adams;

Marion—J W Boots, S Stone;

Moon—Wm C Fisher, Robt Cooper, W Springer, G W Shroads.

New Brighton—John Boyle, John Reeves, Benj Wilde, B R Bradford;

New Sewickly—Geo Rauscher, Jno Garrard, H Goehring, Jno Hesson;

North Sewickly—M B Wilson, David Warnock, D Graham;

Ohio—John Johnston, T G Boyd, Samuel Hamilton, Danl Dawson;

Patterson—H C Patterson, Arch'd Robertson;

Phillipsburg—Jas Irons, R Routh;

Pulaski—E Smith, C Hutchinson;

Rochester boro—T M Taylor, D S Marquis, S J Cross, Jno S Darragh;

Rochester tp—Oscar A Nicholson, John J. Foster;

Raccoon—John K Potter, Ross Taggart, Jas M'Cullough, Wm Ewing;

South Beaver—Jos Johnston, John [illegible]

On motion of John H. Beighley, Esq., Thomas Nicholson, of Frankfort, was elected permanent chairman of the convention. Messrs. B. R. Bradford, S. Davenport, John Garrard and George Neely, were elected Vice Presidents, and W. W. Kerr, T. M. Taylor, Esq., and G. M. F. Field, were elected Secretaries.

On motion of John H. Beighley, Col. M. S. Quay was nominated for Assembly, by acclamation.

Messrs. Azariah Wynn for Surveyor, and Samuel Gibson for Poor House Director, were also nominated by acclamation.

The name of Joseph H. Cunningham, Esq., being withdrawn as a candidate for District Attorney, Jas. S. Rutan, Esq., was unanimously nominated.

On motion of Hon. D. L. Imbrie, a committee on Resolutions was appointed, to consist of five persons, and it being moved that the President appoint, he announced the following committee: D. L. Imbrie, Benj. Wilde, Esq., Hon. A. Robertson, Richey Eakin, and John H. Beighley.

On motion of Dr. M'Kinney, Joseph Ledlie was elected Representative delegate to the State convention, and the convention then adjourned until 1, P. M.

At 1 P. M., the convention was called to order by the President.

TREASURER.

Hon. D. L. Imbrie withdrew the name of George W. Hamilton as a candidate for Treasurer.

On motion, the convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Treasurer, with the following result:

First Ballot—Jas. Brittain, 29; M. R. Adams, 45; M. T Kennedy, 19.

The names of A. G. McCreary and Matthew T. Kennedy were withdrawn by authority.

Second Ballot—Britain, 38; Adams, 59; and Capt. Adams was thereupon declared the nominee of the convention for the office of County Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

First Ballot—John Slentz, 20; John Sims, 29; James M. Imbrie, 8; David D. Johnston, 9; John Wilson, 31.

Second Ballot—Slentz, 20; Sims, 29; Imbrie, 8; Johnston, 9; Wilson, 31.

The name of James M. Imbrie was then withdrawn.

Third Ballot—Slentz, 28; Sims, 29; Johnston, 4; Wilson, 36.

Fourth Ballot—Slentz, 28; Sims, 27; Wilson, 42.

Fifth Ballot—Slentz, 31; Sims, 20; Wilson, 46.

Sixth Ballot—Slentz, 29; Sims, 20; Wilson, 48.

The name of John Sims was withdrawn by authority.

Seventh Ballot—Slentz, 35; Wilson, 62. whereupon John Wilson was declared the nominee of the convention for the office of Commissioner.

AUDITOR.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor, with the following result:

H. J. Marshall, 52; Jas. Harper, 45; and Mr. Marshall was nominated.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY

Were then balloted for with the following result:

A. T. Shallenberger, 56; D. P. Lowary, 56; J. M. Shields, 32; D. H. A. McLean, 32; and Messrs. Shallenberger and Lowary were placed in nomination.

CORONER.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Coroner.

Robert Tallon, Thomas McCoy, Joseph M. Alexander, Hiram Strock and N. P. Couch were placed in nomination. It was stated that Mr. McCoy was sixty years of age, and a discharged soldier.

First Ballot—Tallon, 4; McCoy, 48; Alexander, 18; Strock, 16; Couch, 9.

The name of Messrs. Tallon and Couch were then withdrawn.

Second Ballot—McCoy, 72; Alexander, 12; Strock, 13; and Mr. McCoy was nominated.

The vote was then taken upon the proposed changes in the method of making nomination, with the following result:

For the popular vote,	25
Against the popular vote,	73
For the vote by ballot,	54
Against the vote by ballot,	23

So it was resolved that the present system of nomination by delegates be retained, and that hereafter all voting at primary meetings of the Union voters of Beaver county shall be by ballot.

On motion, the nominations were made unanimous, and the members of the convention individually pledged themselves to use every effort to secure the election of the ticket.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Mr. Imbrie, then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1. That the loyal people of Beaver county in convention assembled, now in the hour of the triumph of the cause they have maintained at home and in the field by the ballot and the bayonet, do hereby renew their oft-repeated declarations of hostility to every form of human bondage, of detestation to treason, and traitors and their sympathizers, and of attachment to the Union, which is the only guaranty of our internal tranquility and national independence.

2. That in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln (a crime for which in its terrible wantonness and atrocity, history scarcely furnishes a parallel,) we mourn the loss of a true and tried patriot, and wise Chief Magistrate, whose firm, impartial, and unerring policy has brought the nation safely through the gigantic perils of the last four years.

3. That we congratulate ourselves and the country, that the position thus made vacant, is filled by that eminent statesman, Andrew Johnson, in whose ability, integrity, and devotion to the Union and the Constitution we have all confidence, and we deprecate the agitation at present of any questions which in this critical moment of our history may embarrass and neutralize his efforts for the common good, and the restoration of peace and the law.

4. That the thanks of the Commonwealth are due to our noble and patriotic executive, Andrew G. Curtin, for his administration of the State government and finances, for the unfaltering support he has given the national administration in its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion, and for the zeal and care he has constantly exhibited in ministering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of our volunteers.

5. That the course of Col. M. S. Quay, our member of the State Legislature, meets with our unqualified approbation, and we confidently present him a second time for the suffrages of the people of the District.

On motion, convention adjourned.

THO. NICHOLSON, *Pres't.*

WM. W. KERR,
G. M. F. FIELD, } *Sec's.*
T. M. TAYLOR,

Messrs. Benj. Wilde, Samuel Davenport and J. L. Anderson were appointed Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the county of Washington, to place in nomination three candidates for Assembly, for the District composed of Beaver and Washington.

The names of the Executive Committee will be announced by the Chairman next week.

Political.

At the Union county Convention at Washington, Pa., on the 19th inst., James R. Kelley and Joseph B Welsh were nominated for Assembly by acclamation. Wm. McDaniel, John Hall and Wm. S. Moore were appointed Representative conferees.

The resolutions of the convention recognize the hand of the Almighty in the overthrow of the rebellion, acknowledge the services of our soldiers and sailors, denounce the inhumanity of the rebels, congratulate the county upon the overthrow of slavery, and endorse the administration of President Johnson, and approve of his determination that traitors shall be dealt with according to law.

The Ohio Union State Convention met at Columbus on the 21st inst.—The following ticket was placed on nomination:

Governor, Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox; Lieut. Governor, A. McBurney; Supreme Judges, J. Brinkerhoff and John Welch; State Treasurer, S. S. Warner; Attorney General, W. H. West; School Commissioner, J. C. Norris; Cl'k Supreme Court, Rodney Foos; Commissioner Public Works, James Moore.

The resolutions pay a tribute to the memory and public services of President Lincoln, endorse the policy of President Johnson, return thanks to the Army and Navy, and to the loyal men and women of Ohio who have given them their support at home, announce that the complete eradication of slavery is the only safeguard of the nation, demand that reconstruction shall only be had upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of peace and security, and express the gratitude of the State to Govs. Dennison, Tod and Brough.

Auditor General.

We clip the following communication from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. We are not aware that Gen. Irwin desires the use of his name in this connection, but give the suggestion of "Veteran Reserve" our cheerful endorsement:

Editor of the Telegraph:

As the time is fast approaching for the nomination of candidates for Surveyor and Auditor General, respectively, the name of a prominent and popular western man has been suggested by many earnest Union men as a fit candidate for Auditor General. Gen. W. [illegible] Irwin, of Beaver county, is the man referred to, and without disparaging any of the other eminent individuals already named in this connection, it cannot be denied that he would make one of the strongest candidates that could possibly be brought before the people at this time. As President of the Board of Claims, for three years, he has acquired a knowledge of public accounts possessed by few other men in the Commonwealth. He is a thrugh and an indefatigable business man, fearless in the discharge of his official duty, and devoted in all his feeling to the cause and the interest of his country. The Union men of Pennsylvania could not possibly nominate a more popular candidate for Auditor General than W. W. Irwin, and it is earnestly hoped that he will become the unanimous choice of the members of the Union Convention.

VETERAN RESERVE.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—We learn from the programme, presented to us by the Principals, that the Closing Exercises of this Institution will be held in the Presbyterian Church, next Friday evening, June 30. No admission fee. The Great Western Brass Band (formerly Young's) of Pittsburg, is expected to be present.

Messrs. Agnew and Gantz have been connected with the Academy but a little more than one session, yet in that time have succeeded in doubling the number of pupils. We trust the public will show their appreciation of the labors of these gentlemen by giving a general attendance.

☞ The Mercer *Whig* thinks our publication of Booth's portrait and life "a foolish project," and that we should choose better subjects. We endeavor to provide in matter, maps, and illustrations, what will interest and instruct our readers, and regret that the *Whig* can't approve it. Beyond this requirement we are not very choice of our subject—wouldn't mind following Booth with a portrait of the *Whig* man, if he will send it along.

For the Argus.

RANDOM PAPERS.

BY ROBERT RANDOM.

NUMBER FOUR.

The American Revolution may justly be considered as the last attempt of mankind to solve that great problem of government, which has been demanding solution since the beginning. The English Revolution of 1688, although accomplishing much, left undone many things, and while the abuses of a dozen countries were swept away, the privileges of Nobility, of Royalty, and of the Hierarchy remained. Our mission and our revolution was to accomplish this: to exhibit the spectacle of a free people under a Republican form of government, equally shunning the danger of a democracy on the one hand and the dangers of a monarchy on the other.

The essential difference between Republicanism and Democracy (I do not use the terms in the present party sense of the word) is this: Both are opposed to the absolution of Hereditary authority, and both regard the people at large as the source of power. But while Republicanism looks to the free agency and free will of the individual, man, the Democracy seems to regard the mass as that which is to be the recipient of the chief good.

The theory of Republicanism is that each member of the government deserves the protection and care of that government. Hence it does not interfere with the private affairs of the individual, wisely leaving all such matters to regulate themselves. Democracy on the other hand undertakes to manage and settle everything according to some preconceived standard of excellence. Consequently the *rights* of a minority are *frequently* overlooked in a Democracy, and their *interests* always. Not what is for the benefit of all, but, what is for the benefit of the majority is the question.—A majority may trample upon the privileges of a minority with as much unconcern as a single tyrant, and its oppressive rule and cruel exactions may be more dreadful than any despotism. Here I conceive, was the fundamental error of the French Revolutions both of 1799 and 1848—the Centralization of power in the hands of an irresponsible majority in the first instance drove the nation into the arms of the first Consul, while a similar repetition of the error again prepared the way for that clever statesmanship and consummate scoundrelism which culminated in the celebrated *coup de etat*.

In our country it was different; the framers of the Constitution so jealously guarded the rights of the minority that such a centralization became impossible. The checks thrown around the acts of the majority often render it just to the minority in spite of its own feelings and desires. Here no minority has ever felt any trepidation from the accession of a party to power. The cause of this difference between the two nations may be expressed in two words, America adopted Republicanism, France threw herself into the arms of Democracy.

The American Revolution may be considered as the verification of the great problem of government, which, beginning in the early dawn of civilization to attract attention, has become at every successive step more and more plain to be realized. Commencing as we have said with Concord and Lexington, it was still incomplete at the downfall of Richmond, but, thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, the glorious realization of the sanguine hopes and the end of our gloomy forebodings, begins to be plainly realized.

For the last forty years our nation had been a Republic in little else than the name; a hateful oligarchy controlled its destinies, and moulded the public sentiment of the country through that long, dreary period. What a mephitic spell the demon cast over us! The enchantment of Rinaldo was not more complete than that which closed the eyes of our understanding during that dreadful epoch. Our history during that time, is as it were a blank, a dark cloud overhangs it, the pall of slavery. Can it be possible that those tales we read of in what is called the History of the United States from 1820 to 1860, are really true? Was the Missouri compromise even a reality? Was Lovejoy shot at Alton? Was Charles Sumner struck down in the Senate? Was Anthony Burns remanded to Slavery? Did Millard Fillmore sign the Fugitive Slave Law? Did Roger B. Taney pronounce the Dred Scott decision? Surely these are but little tales this History records on its pages. Who can now believe that there really was such a thing passed by our Congress as that Kansas-Nebraska Bill? That such a character ever figured in our history as that gross caricature of a man, called James Buchanan? That old John Brown was hanged in Virginia, that Senator Broderick was shot down in California, that the right of Petition was denied, that the United States mails were tampered with, that the advocates of free speech were persecuted with unrelenting hatred, that whoever advocated the rights of all men to the blessings of liberty was hissed down, scorned, insulted, and covered with opprobrium?

Ah! History, History, dost thou tell us such things as these? Dost thou pretend to say that there ever was a time, when, for a man to avow himself an abolitionist, was sufficient to close against him every avenue of social life, to render him an outcast in society, a worse than Cain-marked vagabond, a wandering leper driven from the household of the honorable, and even excluded from the communion of the churches. No, no, History, come not to me with these idle tales; thou canst never make me believe that it was ever thought a heinous crime to proclaim that great truth of the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal."—Blot it out, blot out I say; the page that records such things of my country, and insert that this was only a hideous dream—a long lethargic sleep of forty years. Thus reader, do I imagine some one in after ages soliloquising to himself as he scans the pages of our forty years in the wilderness; that long dreary period when the great republic passed under the cloud of the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and only emerged from it at the election of Abraham Lincoln. It was an ugly dream, from which it required the reverberations of the cannon that fired at Sumpter to awaken the nation. But thank God, it did awake at last, and we all know the result of that awakening.

I have said that our revolution was not yet completed; no it is not yet, but we all know that it will now be finished. The initial steps that were taken at Concord and Lexington will not be retraced, but onward we shall push the glorious standard of human rights and human liberties, till that sacred oriflamme, bearing upon its ample folds the magic words, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, shall be hailed as the guerdon of an accomplished fact, and then it will be the proudest boast of man, "I too am an American citizen."

Courage friends, the night has passed, the morning dawns; the light breaks in upon the darkness; the sun is rising; already the golden beams are lighting up the mountain tops; soon will the god of day mount to his zenith, and then we shall enjoy the full blaze of his meridian splendor.

Horrible Tragedy in Roxbury, Massachusetts

Since the murder of Dr. Parkman in Boston, there has been no local event in that city that has caused such a feeling of horror as the late murder of the Joyce children. The victims were the only children of a widow, Mrs. Joyce, who earned her subsistance by dressmaking. The facts touching the disappearance of the children and the recovery of their bodies were thus detailed in the Boston *Traveller* of Monday: The young girl was in her fifteenth year, but remarkably well formed, round and full in person; over five feet high and rather attractive in person, with auburn hair, and very clear, bright eyes. She resided in Lynn, with one of her aunts, and was here on a visit. The boy was small of his age. The boy came home from school, (the Dwight school,) at 11 o'clock on Monday, the morning sessions of our schools being from 8 to 11. The girl expressed a desire to see the woods around Boston, and they proposed to go to Roxbury. Something was said about Way's Woods. Mrs. Joyce left her home early Monday morning, and went out to West Roxbury, to make dresses for a family, to stay three days. The children, meanwhile, were to stay with their grandmother, at the corner of Newland and Concord street. The boy said, "I'll show you some first rate woods." The grandmother rather objected to their going, but the girl patted her on the back affectionately, and said "Don't be afraid, grandma; we'll be back in time for Johnny to go to school." This was in reference to the afternoon school session, which commences at 2 o'clock. When they left the girl had ten cents with her.

The place where the murder was committed was about parallel, or a little beyond the Forest Hill station, at the juncture of the Providence & Dedham railroad, up on a hill to the right. It is supposed that the children who where last seen going up from Newland street toward Washington took the Forest Hill car, the Dedham turnpike route, rode out to the terminus, and then struck the first road they came to which led them across the railroad, across the Jamaica Plain road, and them by a circuit up the hills and further out. Beneath an oak tree, on an eminence, in the grove, is a place favorable to a seat. The oak leaves and twigs had been plucked off to make wreaths. One of these was found twined around the young girls hat. She had evidently sat there and made her wreaths, and there were the broken twigs laying on the ground as well as an incomplete wreath. Her body was found flat on the back from twenty to fifty feet distance from the seat, and her underclothes torn off. The wounds on her person were in different places, extending from the hips to the back bone, and one or two on the back. From an examination of the body, Doctor Stedman was led to infer that but one person was engaged in the outrage. The wounds were deep, and were made evidently by the same instrument that killed the boy.

It is supposed that the boy was for a time amazed or paralyzed by the attack on his sister, and that when he turned to run it was too late. His course was down the hill towards a bank and toward Mr. Motley's house. There were two houses within a few hundred yards of the scene, but the inmates are so accustomed to shouts, laughter and yells from pic-nic and excursion groups that they would not have paid much attention if they had heard screams on the occasion. The grandmother, it appears, notified the police of West Roxbury of the absence of the children on Thursday, and they set about a search. The mother could not be found. The place of her sojourning being unknown, and did not hear of the disappearance until Wednesday. On Thursday, by direction of Col. Burrill, Deputy Marshall Joseph Hubbard, of Roxbury, with a strong force, and seven Boston policemen, made a systematic search of the Roxbury woods, and were satisfied that the children were not there. The gentleman who found the girl's body notified Mr. Motley, who called for Officer Macdonald, and the latter drove in and summoned the Roxbury police and Dr. Allen. In the search made for the boy's body, later in the day, several young lads joined, and it was they who discovered the corpse. The nasal organ first revealed its presence, and on going nearer, one lad cried out that he saw it, and they all took to flight, afraid, and told the police.

An examination showed that the girl had been ravished, but evidently not without a desperate struggle. Her underclothing was torn, there were bruises on her arms and elsewhere, and her finger nails were broken and torn. It will no doubt be ascertained, when the murderer is discovered, that these finger nails have left their impress on his face. One of her arms was badly cut, also several of her fingers, where she had evidently grasped the assassin's knife. She had been violated and then murdered.

It became certain that this was the body of the missing Bella Joyce. It was removed to Elliot Hall, Jamaica Plain. Great excitement prevailed in West Roxbury, and as the brother was not yet heard of, it was conjectured that he had shared the fate of his sister. Scores of citizens hunted in the woods in the afternoon, and about seven o'clock last evening the boy's body was found in a swamp by two lads, a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the first tragedy. He had no doubt ran for assistance for his assailed sister, been pursued, and killed while running. He was lying on his face, the fatal wounds being in the back.

Thomas Ainsly, a painter, was arrested on Monday, on suspicion of complicity in the terrible murder of the Joyce children. As yet, however, no direct evidence appears against him. Rewards amounting to $3,500 have been offered by the authorities and individuals for arrest of the criminal.

A Noted Guerrilla "Mustered Out"

The fact has been published concerning the surrender at Columbia, Mo., a few days since, of the notorious Jim Jackson and his band of cutthroats and robbers, and their being paroled, on conditions of their leaving the State. Of course they scattered, parts unknown. But the fate of the leader, Jackson, was then nigh at close. He was shot by a party of citizens near the town of Santa Fe, in Monroe County, Mo., on Monday last, having been captured under the following circumstances:

Sunday night, 18th inst., one company of militia, at Mexico, Audrain county, named Bullock, stole a horse, and it is said, deserted his company. Monday morning some men of the militia started in pursuit of Bullard, and at a house some miles northwest of Mexico they learned that two men had stayed in a house near by, Saturday night, left early in the morning of Sunday. The militia boys immediately started in pursuit, thinking they had struck the trail of Bullard and perhaps his companion in crime. Some five miles away, at the house of Mr. Wood, on the Mexico and Paris road, they learned that two men answering the description of the fugitives had taken breakfast representing themselves to be Mr. V. as cattle dealers.

The boys pushed on at a swift rate of speed, keeping well on the track of their game, until they reached the town of Florida, in Monroe county, where their horses became exhausted, and the pursuit was given up. A number of armed citizens, who determined to run down and capture the fugitive. It was soon found by the new pursuit that the course of the pursued had changed towards the southeast, and when this was fully ascertained, they put their horses to their best speed, which, late in the evening, brought them up with the object of their search, who were captured without a fight, each however having a revolver. Their captors were of the opinion, until the capture was effected, that they were in pursuit of Bullard. What was their surprise on learning that they where in possession of the corporeal essence of Jim Jackson and James Forley, the redoubtable dare-devils who had so long been a terror to citizens in Howard, Randolph, Chariton and Boone counties. At the point where they where overtaken was in the northwest corner of Monroe county. The prisoners were secured, and the party started on their return. They reached the town of Santa Fe, where the citizens, learning who were the prisoners, demanded that they be summarily dispatched. According Jackson and Forley were informed they must die. The intelligence seemed to have but little effect upon them. Jackson remarked, "I want brave men to shoot me. If I must die, let it be by the hand of a coward. I am a brave man myself, and let me be killed by one." Few and short were the prayers they said. They died, as many others had by their hands, unrepentant of their sins. Jackson was from Kentucky, but formerly hailed from Ralls county, Kentucky. They were endeavoring to reach Illinois. Bland, who stole the horses, was formerly in the rebel army, but on protestations of penitence and a desire to return he was admitted into the militia company, which he deserted so gracefully.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

IN accordance with Section 19 of the Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," notice is hereby given that the Board of Income Returns will remain open for examination and correction TEN DAYS from this date, during which time Appeals will be received and determined upon by the Assessor. All appeals must be presented in writing and must "specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is required," and must also "state the ground of objection or principle of error complained of." Parties should bear in mind that no appeal can be allowed for any assessment after the list has been transferred to the Collector.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT,
U. S. Ass'r, 24th Collection Dist. of Penn.
Beaver, June 28th, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them in proper order, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHNSTON CALHOUN, Adm'r.

June28-6t*

THE BEAVER ARGUS

JUNE 28th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

Soldiers' Festival.

We are requested by the Executive Committee to announce that the wives of soldiers now in the service are also included in the invitation to dinner on the Fourth. This explanation is made because a different construction was given to the invitation in some Districts.

☞Stop at the Union Hotel and look at the Welcome Hay Rake."

WELL DONE.—We understand the Committee in Beaver borough, independent of the township, raised two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the Soldier's Festival. The Committee certainly deserve the thanks of the community.

☞A Pic-Nic will be held at Patterson's grove, near Brighton, on the Fourth of July, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, New Brighton. Dinner tickets, 50 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

☞Nathan P. Couch, Esq., of New Brighton, appointed Coroner of this County by Gov. Curtin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Coroner Devinney, was qualified last week, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

☞Alex. Clark, at the Union Hotel, is still Agent for the "Welcome Hay Rake."

☞We are glad to announce that *Hon. Daniel Agnew* will deliver the *reception speech* to the soldiers on the *Fourth*. A rich treat may be expected. Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., and Rev. Frank Moore, D. D., are also expected to be present and deliver addresses.

☞The small borough of Phillipsburg contributes $38 00 to the Soldiers' Festival, a large amount for its population and means. The contribution is owing, in a considerable degree, to the energy of Misses Charlotte Rauth and Annie E. Shrodes, two patriotic young ladies of the borough, who superintended the collections.

☞A man named Hathaway, confined in the county jail on a charge of bigamy, attempted to make his escape last week by digging through the floor of his cell. Sheriff Ledlie made a timely discovery of his operations, and steps were taken to prevent the internal improvements upon the jail structure which he contemplated.

Death of Hon William Wilkins.

Hon. WM WILKINS died at his residence, "Homewood," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday morning about four o'clock, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Although his death was somewhat sudden, resulting from paralysis of the heart, the venerable statesman retained all his faculties almost to the moment of dissolution. Judge Wilkins, as he was familiary known and called, was the son of Gen. John Wilkins, and was born in the eastern part of the State having removed to Pittsburgh when quite a boy. The first prominent position filled by him was that of President of the Pittsburgh Bank, in 1814, which he held with great credit and efficiency until 1819, when he resigned, to take his seat in the State Legislature and commence public life. He represented Allegheny county in the Legislature for two terms, and was subsequently appointed by Governor Findley to the President Judgeship of the Fifth Judicial District (Allegheny county) of the State. He was also a Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and was elected to the Lower House of Congress, but refused to serve. In 1833, he was a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and was a warm supporter of Andrew Jackson, then President. He was appointed Minister to Russia by President Van Buren, and remained at Petersburg during the full term of his office. On the 15th of February, 1844, he was confirmed as Secretary of War under the Administration of John Tyler. In the fall of 1856, long after Judge Wilkins had retired from active life, he was elected, much against his will, to the State Senate, where he took a prominent part in the proceedings. On the expiration of his Senatorial term, he again retired to the quiet of "Homewood"

The above is a brief record of the responsible official positions which Judge Wilkins filled with credit to the Government and honor to himself. During the past four years he has not taken any active part in public affairs, on account of his declining health, but he at all times evinced the liveliest interest in the success of the Government over the rebellion, and contribute both of his influence and means to accomplish that result. Judge Wilkins was an accomplished scholar, an earnest and forcible writer, an able lawyer and most eloquent orator. As a citizen he was upright and honorable; in the social circle, affable and agreeable, and in all his relations was a true type of God's noblest work. His death, although not unexpected, will cause a feeling of regret throughout the entire community, while a large circle of immediate friends will deplore the loss of his counsel and guidance.—*Pittsburg Commercial, June 24.*

Muster Roll of Co. F, 140th P. V.

MUSTERED OUT.

Lieut. Carman Nelson.

Sergeants.

Joseph R Harrah, Darius Singleton, Joseph W Appleton, Jos R Dunlap.

Corporals.

Andrew G White, Jas A Lockhart, Alfred M M'Caskey, Thomas Clark, Madison Reisinger, Ruel Strock, Jos O Schley.

Musician: Thos M Anderson.

Wagoner: Andrew Robinson.

Privates.

James Anderson, Jacob A Baker, Geo Bell, Benj Buckley, Saml M Dinsmore, Wm Douk, John S Ewing, Jos Graham, Jas T Hays, Abel Hunter, Seth W Irwin, Hugh M Kerr, Adam H Kerr, Martin W May, Jno E Moore, Madison Mooro, Geo W Minesinger, Harrison Miller, John M'Cullough, Andrew M'Cullough, Wm Pyle, Geo Ryan, Henry Stevens, Alvin M Taylor, Lewis J Wagner, Michael B Wilson, David H Weaver.

PROMOTED FROM COMPANY

Capt R P Roberts, appointed Col. 140th P. V; killed July 2, 1863;

Capt Thos Henry, appointed Major 140th; mustered out;

1st Sergt Wm S Shallenberger, appointed Adjutant 140th, Sept 12, 1862;

Thos O Anshutz, appointed Serg't Major 140th;

DISCHARGED

Lieut John D Stokes, wounded July 2, 1863; resigned Jan 15, 1864;

Lieut Alex H Calvert resigned Feb 7, 1863;

Corp Seth D Strock, discharged Jan 4, 1864; wounded;

Musician Taylor M Stokes, Dec 6, 1863;

Privates.

Lewis O Barnes, March 2, '62;

Harvey Brown, Feb 11, '63;

Saml A Johnston, Aug 18, '64, to accept promotion in U S C Troops;

Henry Edwards, Oct 25, '64;

Jas R Lockhart, Dec 28, '64; wounded;

Jas L M'Creery, Mar 2, '63;

Wm B M'Clain, Mar 27, '63;

Wm J M'Cabe, Feb 3, '63;

Joseph M'Farland, June 30, '63;

Adam Stone, Apr 11, '63;

John H Short, Nov 4, '64; wounded;

Christian Shivelay, July 15, '64;

Wm Swearingen, to accept promotion in U S C Troops;

James W Knox, Apr 7, '65; wounded;

Frank W Grim, Mar 16, '65; wounded;

Smith M'Daniel Dec 6, '64; wounded;

B A Bonewell, Dec 26, '63 wounded.

TRANSFERRED.

Sergeants.

Robert Riddle, to Veteran Reserve Corps; wounded;

Thos J. Kerr, to 53d P V; mustered out;

Corporals.

Alonzo McKenzie, to V R C; wound'd;

Ira Kirker, to do do

Geo R Boden, to do do

And'w J Diamond to 53d;

Jno B Clark, to V R C; wounded;

Privates.

Wm U Bruce to 1st Pa Artillery;

Robt H Cooper to do do

Wm J Cooper to do do

William Bruce to V R C; wounded;

Jona J Davis to do do

John Douglass to do

Robert M Gulin to do do

John S Reed to do

Thos Small to do do

James H Cunningham to 53d P V;

Samuel C Coulter to do

Arthur Eckles to do

Thomas D Grim to do

Vincent Miller to do

Michael Mason to do

Robert H M'Caskey to do

John G Thompson to do

Enoch Naville to do

Eli R Brooks to do

KILLED.

Lieut Andrew M Purdy, Jan 17, '64; Petersburg;

Sergeants.

John E Harsha, July 2, '63, Gettysburg;

John Henderson, May 10, '64, Po River;

Corporals

Francis N Johnston, May 12, '64, Spottsylvania;

John B Dou'ds, May 12, '64, Spottsylvania;

Privates.

John Anderson, May 13, '64;

Joseph H Baker, May 3, '63, Chancellorsville;

James A Carson, May 3, '62, Chancellorsville;

John S Bell, July 2, '63, Gettysburg;

Fred'k C Cook, May 12, '64, Spottsylvania;

Philip Hoak, May 31, 64, Rural Plains;

Jonh M'Manamy, May 12, '64 Spottsylvania;

Edwin K Sloan, May 12, '64, Spottsylvania;

Lewis Swearingen, July 2, '63, Gettysburg;

Geo W Cooper, May 12, '64, Spottsylvania.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Privates.

Wm H Dinsmore, Aug 18, '63;
Alvin Greenlee, Aug 3, '63;
George M Nevin, July 11, '64;
John B Small, Aug 11, '63;
Alexander White, July 13, '64;
John S White, July 12, '64;
Daniel Crawford, May 30, '64;
Amos Hartsough, June 25, '64;

DIED.

George M Hoyt, April 25, '63;
Richard Walton, July 19, '63;
James Wilson, July 20, '63;
Wm Kreps, drowned May 3, '65;

DESERTED.

Enoch Strain, July 11, '63;

☞Alex. Clark still sells the "Welcome Hay Rake" at the Union Hotel, Beaver, where a specimen is always on exhibition. It is said to be a most excellent machine, and is sold cheaply. Call upon him and buy one.

☞Buy a Welcome Hay Rake.

DIED:

June 3, 1865, in Rochester, Penna., WILLIAM ALEXANDER, aged 28 years.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per ct. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of July 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County or municipal taxation*, which adds *from one to three per cent per annum* to their value, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 *note.*
Two cents	" " "	$100 "
10 "	" "	$500 "
20 "	" "	$1000 "
$1	" "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the 7-30s will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this Third Series affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths pr ct in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within the next sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the National Bank of Beaver County.
May 15th, 1865.—my31

Valuable Farm and Coal Lands For Sale:

CONTAINING 140 Acres—90 timbered—located on the left bank of the Ohio river, 6 miles from the town of Beaver, 6 from the Smith's Ferry Oil regions, and within sight of the village of Industry, the seat of extensive coal operations. Two comfortable Log Dwelling Houses on the farm. Soil well adapted to grain growing and grazing. At least 100 acres are underlaid with two veins of superior

BITUMINOUS COAL,

One four feet, the other three—adjoining the well known "Porter Bank," which has been open and worked for many years, the coal on which is represented by steamboat men to be the best found between Pittsburgh and New Cumberland. An 8 acre lot, added lately to the farm, serves as an outlet to the River. An inclined track of 25 or 30 rods will run the coal from the 4 feet vein to the water, and a track half that distance will run it from the 3 feet or lower vein.

FIRE CLAY and LIMESTONE, of good quality, and in great abundance, and supposed also to contain a vein of excellent IRON ORE.

☞For terms, and further particulars, inquire of JAMES BRITTAIN, Shippingport, (near the premises,) or M. WEYAND, P'th'y., Beaver, Pa. May 31'65-4t.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Banker and Broker,
AND DEALER IN
Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.
INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,
Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65

FOR SALE:

A FINE FARM, containing 62 acres, within 3 miles of the Railroad Station at Remington, on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad. Also, several desirable houses and lots. Prices low. Inquire of CHAS. B. HURST, my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS, who have not paid their subscriptions to the stock of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company, will please do so immediately.

apr12'65.] CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y and Treas. *Pro. Tem.*

☞Pittsburgh subscribers can pay to John A. Caughey & Co.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

UTILITY & ECONOMY!

Health and Beauty!

DR. G. W. SPENCER'S STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 254 PENN ST., Pittsburg, Pa., is the *largest* and *most complete* in the United States. *Nine first-class Assistants* always in attendance, also a lady to receive and assist in waiting on ladies and children.

Full upper or under sets of those beautiful Vulcanite teeth, Suction plate with Artificial Gums, *and warranted superior in every respect* to any made in the United States, for only $15; plain teeth only $10.

Remember Dr. Spencer has the largest assortment of Artificial teeth and Dental materials ever brought to the city of Pittsburg, thus enabling people to select Teeth to suit themselves regarding the *length, shape, color, size, &c.*, they require.

References—The Physicians, and Editors of the different papers in Pittsburg and vicinity.

N. B. Don't forget the price—only $15 for extracting the teeth and inserting a new set in the best style, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Every operation pertaining to the Dental profession executed with neatness and despatch.

Only *twelve hours* time required to make you a set of Teeth complete. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn st., Pittsburg, two squares above the Suspension bridge. my24'65

Marine, Inland & Fire Insurance.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1794 *Charter Perpetual.*

The Oldest Co. in the U. States.

Over $17,000,000 Losses paid in Cash, since its Organization.

Cash Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1865,

$1,715,171 71.

Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture insured against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Liberal Terms.

Brick and Stone Dwellings Insured Perpetually.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURG.

Office: 87 *Water st., Bagaley's building.*

J. I. BENNETT, President,
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.
WM. P. JONES, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

DIRECTORS.—James I. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, J. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McAboy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

Hice & Rutan,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market, Str't, and the Diamond, (immediately in the rear of Court House.)
BEAVER, PENN'A. jan1

NOTICE

To Stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the above Company will please call at the office of the Company and receive their certificates.
CHAS. B. HURST,
Rochester, June 21, '65. Treas. & Cl'k.

$50 Reward.

ANTHON HEIDIGER, late of Bridgewater, Beaver county, entered my house, as I am constrained to believe from all circumstances, and stole two hundred dollars in money out of my sleeping room. The above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery at the Jail of Beaver County.
june14'65. BENJAMIN MULHEIM.

CHARLES B. HURST,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
In the Room Lately Occupied by F. A. Fortune. [ap5:6m

Penn Planing Mill, SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,
Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, *Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding*

Always on hand or made to order. [my17:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of BENJ. RENO, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. RENO,
MARTIN RENO, } Ex'rs,
my31 New Castle Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JAMES MAY, late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

M. J. INGRAM, Adm'r.,
jc14'65 New Brighton.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after May 14, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5.50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	700AM	200PM	800PM
Rochester	420 "	930 "	815 "	415 "
N. Brighton	443 "	943 "	830 "	439 "
Enon	425 "	955 "	824 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1017 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1048 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1150 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1242PM	723 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	102 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	939 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	420 "	1100 "	1213AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
" De	1130 "	530AM	1145AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	.....	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	.....	230 "
Forest	115 "	835 "	.....	301 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	.....	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1059 "	.....	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1134 "	.....	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	.....	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	.....	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	253 "	.....	805 "
Bierceton	634 "	306 "	.....	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	.....	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	.....	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	.....	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	.....	1045 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	.....	1100 "
Hobart	952 "	742 "	.....	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	.....	1140 "
Ill C. RR. Cros	1045 "	851 "	.....	1215PM
R Isl. RR. Jn.	1055 "	901 "	.....	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	.....	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	.....	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. RR Junc	.....	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill C. RR Cros	.....	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	.....	718 "	655 "	1143 "
Hobart	.....	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaso	.....	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	.....	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	.....	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	.....	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	.....	1028 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	.....	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	.....	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	.....	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	.....	1215PM	1225AM	600 "
Van Wert	.....	129 "	146 "	732 "
Delphos	.....	202 "	224 "	808 "
Lima	.....	284 "	300 "	845 "
Forest	.....	353 "	417 "	1015 "
U. Sandusky	.....	423 "	446 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	.....	506 "	529 "	1129 "
Crestline Ar	.....	520 "	600 "	1201PM
" De	650AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	730 "	646 "	713 "	116 "
Loudonville	855 "	737 "	759 "	159 "
Wooster	1015 "	830 "	848 "	247 "
Orrville	1050 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	430 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	600 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accomodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9 00 a. m; 11.50 a. m; 2.15 p. m; 4.45 p. m; 6.00 p. m. For Economy, 10.30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa., 2.50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after May 14, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z. & C. Mail.	C. Z. & C. Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1030 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1220PM	648 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	950 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1019 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1129 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	1140PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z. & C. Accom	C. Z. & C. Exp's.
Wellsville	435AM	705PM	.....	.....
Bayard	614 "	740 "	.....	.....
Alliance	710 "	735 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	800 "	825 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	837 "	859 "	800 "	845 "
Euclid street	942 "	959 "	946 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1010 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belmire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	535AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	635 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	705 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	745 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	800 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	910 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	245PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	.....	.....	745 "	526 "
Smith's Ferry	.....	.....	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	525 "	842 "	645 "
Steubenville	525 "	650 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	715 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	629 "	802 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	815 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 1.20 p m.	Bayard, 4.10 p m;
Bayard, 6.45 p m,	N. Philadel. 9.25 P.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

THE LIGHT HUBBARD MOWER.

THE undersigned is agent for the sale of *"The Light Hubbard Mower,"* one of the best machines that has ever been used in this country. It possesses qualities of material, and good points in its mechanism, that are seldom equaled and never excelled.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call at Jacob Marks' Store, in Darlington, and examine the machines.

The Superior *"Welcome Hay Rake"* is also for sale by the same. SAMUEL REED, Sen.
Darlington, Pa., May 31, 1865.

C. A. DECARME,
TOBACCONIST,
COR. DIAMOND & THIRD, ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to retailers at lowest prices. [my31:6m

J. H. Quortzs,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

ALL orders left at Moore's Drug Store, in the borough of Beaver, will be promptly attended to. my17'65:3m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

ill immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or stoppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fever Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. They *cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those, who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial, it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief.—Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing, HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world,

CAN BE HAD ONLY

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
122 WOOD ST., PITTSBURG.

☞Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

CARHART'S
Parlor Organs
AND
ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

☞ESTABLISHED IN 1839.☜

THE oldest and most popular instruments of the kind in this country.

For Sale only at

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
122 *Wood st., Pittsburg.*

☞Sole Agents for Carhart's Parlor Organs for Western Penn'a. my10'65

THE scrofulous contamination—which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and, for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is compounded of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COM

ROCHESTER
DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS
IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIR DRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

STATE & COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes for the year 1865, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Rochester tp	June 1,	W Johnson's hotel;
do boro.	2,	do do
Bridgewater	12,	Ankeny's hotel;
Patterson tp	13,	A. Robertson's;
Brighton	14,	R. Eakin's.
New Brighton	15 & 16,	Huron House;
North Sewickly	19,	N. Hazen's;
Franklin	20,	Autenreith's store.
Marion	21,	G. Hartzell's.
New Sewickly	22,	Geo. Rauscher's;
Economy tp	23,	Geo. Neely's;
Chippewa	26,	Mrs. Cunningham's;
B. Beaver, Homewood,	27,	Johnston's hotel;
do Galilee	28,	Grueblng's do
Darlington tp	29,	J. P. Dilworth's;
do boro	30,	A. J Cook's;
Fallston	July 3,	Toll House;
South Beaver	5,	Jos. Lawrence's;
do & Ohio	6,	Kerr's store;
Ohio	7,	M. R. Deringer's;
Hookstown	10,	Swearingen's hotel;
do & Greene,	11,	do do
Hanover & Greene	12,	H. Hutchinson's;
Frankfort	13,	H. M. M'Cutchcon's;
Hanover	14,	Short's store;
Raccoon	17,	D. Ewing's;
Independence	18,	John Holmes';
do & Hopewell	19,	Johnston's store;
Hopewell	20,	Scott's;
Moon	21,	Wm. Elliott's;
Pulaski,	22,	R. Wallace's.

☞ Payment can be made in the adjoining districts. All licenses must be paid before the 1st of July.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
may1'65 Treasurer.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers' and soldiers' daughters. [mar15

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery;—Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect.

R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

Dividend No. 14.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, May 2, 1865.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

In order to adopt a period for declaration of dividends conformable to the time for making reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, this bank will declare a dividend for two months on the first Wednesday of July next, and semi-annually thereafter on the first Wednesdays of January and July

By order of the Board:
my10 EDW'D. HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of CLEMENT EHRMAN, late of Economy tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOPHIA EHRMAN, Ex'rx,
my3'65 Economy tp.

GO TO
F. A. FORTUNE'S,
IN THE
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.,
FOR
Great Bargains
IN
DRY GOODS, BOOTS
AND SHOES, HATS
AND CAPS,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c

A complete assortment of

DOMESTICS

Always on hand, such as

Prints, Muslins, Ginghams,

Checks, Ticks, Pant

Stuffs, &c.,

AS LARGE AN ASSORTMENT AND AT

Lower Prices Than Can be Bo't in Pittsburg or Vicinity!

GIVE US A CALL, AND

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Remember the Place,

FORTUNE'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

In the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full a reliable TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS; from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to MARKET REPORTS, including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our RIVER NEWS, receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS, of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat.
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM ISMAN, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. KENNEDY, Admr.,
may10'65 Independence tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILROS,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and thus, as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low*. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abillity and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,
MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand; and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner.

D. IRONS.
Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.
junel '64

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,

as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges, and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school-room, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly so at an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular.

Address the Principals or the undersigned.

H. HICE.
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

A NORMAL Musical Class

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Professor A. N. JOHNSON,

Author of "The Empire;" and "Thorough Base,"

will be formed at the Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute,

July 18th, 1865,

AND CONTINUE FOUR WEEKS,

The instruction will be in cultivation of the voice, Harmony, Thorough Base and Musical composition, and will continue daily for five hours. The attention of those desiring to teach or perform Sacred Music, either Vocal or Instrumental, is called to this rare opportunity for improvement.

☞ Lessons are $7,00. Board in the Institution, $15,00 for the session. For particulars address

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Comptroller of Currency.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 8, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864,

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

SPRING GOODS,

AT

WM. RICH'S,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Cassimeres,

comprising every style of fashionable goods. *Clothing made to order in the neatest and most fashionable style.*

☞ Call and see his goods before purchasing elsewhere. [apr5

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWER, one box.
Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, or six stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Forty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no lime, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S *REMEDIES* EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and *pearly teeth*. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all *foul exhalations*, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker*, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get *nothing better*. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache*, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail: but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc. etc.

Notice

To Stockholders in the Rochester Manufacturing Company of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

THE property of the Company having been sold, the Stockholders will receive their dividend on presentation of their certificates to

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Treasurer,
my17:3w Rochester, Pa.